

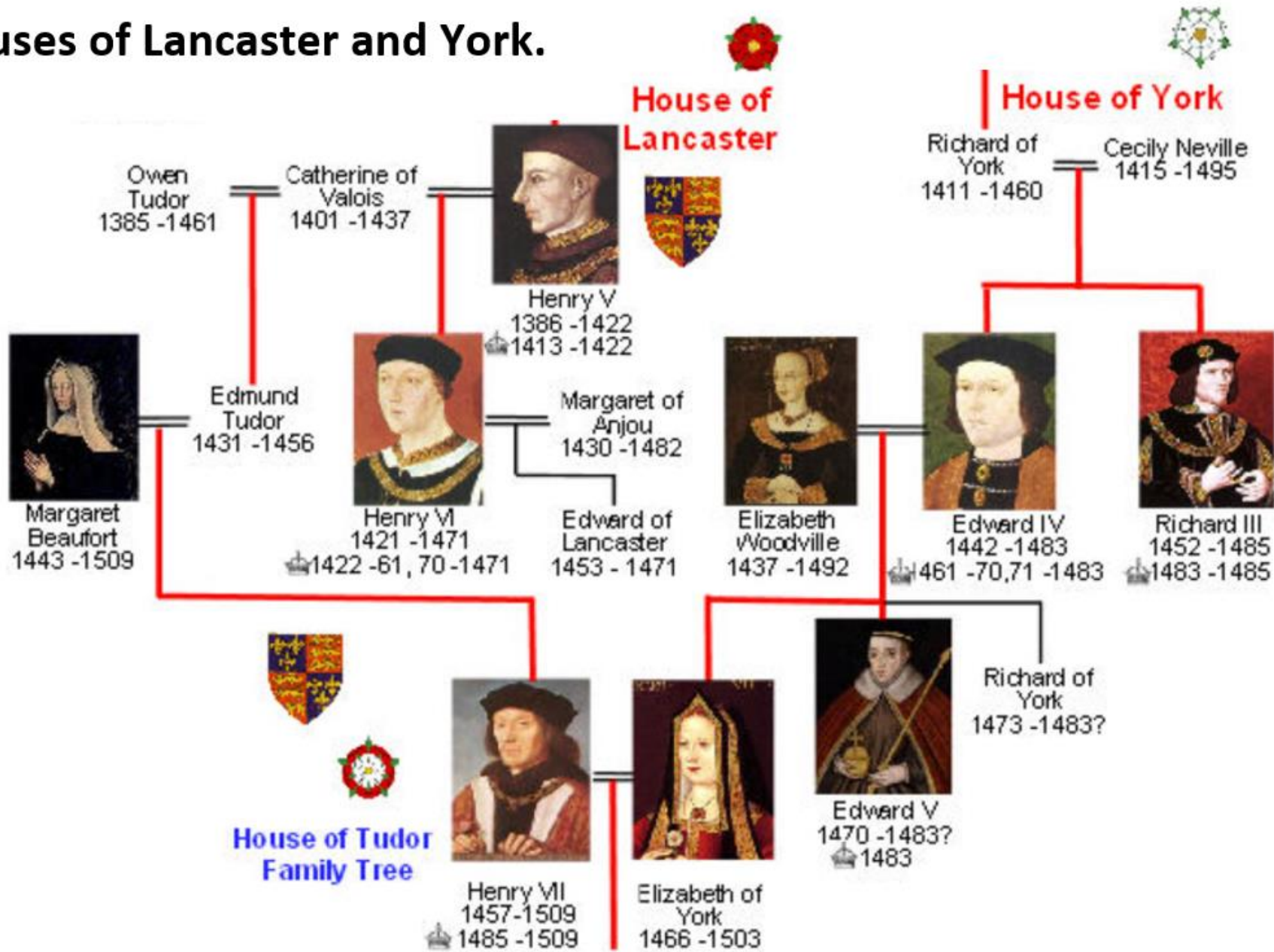
Lesson 1 – The Tudors

L.O. To understand how the Tudor reign began

L.O. To place the Tudor era in chronological order

Remember if you have any questions about your learning please email learning@wembleyprimaryschool.brent.sch.uk

Houses of Lancaster and York.



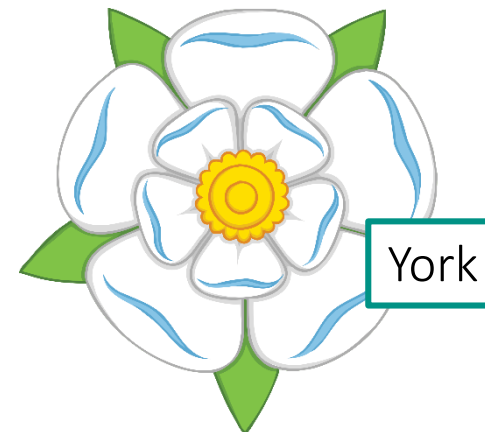
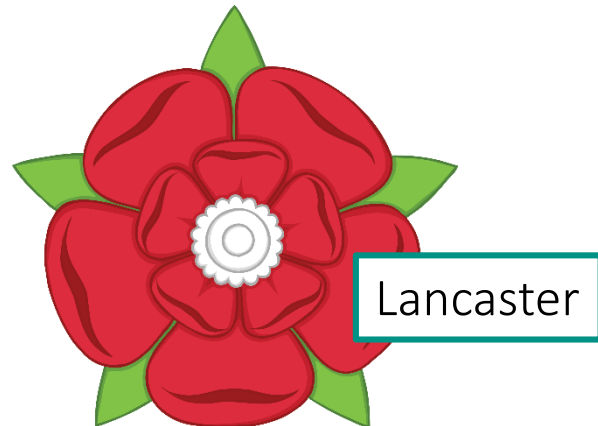
This family tree will become helpful later

The War of the Roses

At the beginning of the 15th century, England was ruled by the House of Lancaster. Henry IV held the throne of England, but not everybody was happy about this. A grandson of Edward III, Henry IV had rivals for the throne from his own family.

Henry IV's father was John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and John's brother was Edmund, the Duke of York. The two families of Lancaster and York both desired to rule England and this family feud was to lead, later in the century, to the War of the Roses.

The war was given its name due to the symbols of each house; a [red rose](#) for [Lancaster](#) and a white rose for York.



Follow on with your family trees – you're going to need them!

The War of the Roses

From 1455, the two houses were at open war with each other. A series of important battles led to the crown changing hands between Lancaster and York several times.

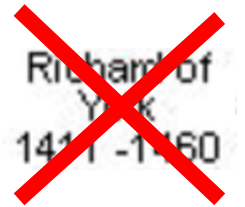


Henry VI

The fighting seems to have been started when Henry VI (grandson of Henry IV and great-grandson of Edward III) suffered a bout of depression - or madness as it was seen at the time - and could not rule England. Richard, Duke of York, was given the role of 'protector' and ruled for Henry VI during this time. When Henry VI became healthy enough to rule again, Richard didn't want to relinquish power and fought a battle with Henry.

Richard won this battle, but Henry VI's wife, Margaret, built an army and defeated and killed Richard, thus restoring power to Henry.

Richard's son Edward was so angry that he entered into a series of battles to take the throne from the Lancasters, which saw the crown change hands between himself and Henry VI several times. This was before Henry VI was imprisoned in the Tower of London and murdered, making Edward IV King of England.



Richard of York
1411 - 1460



Edward IV

The War of the Roses

When Edward IV died of natural causes in 1483, the crown went to his brother who became Richard III.

Richard III would only hold the crown for the House of York for two years before it was taken from him by another Henry, Henry VII of Lancaster, who would end the War of the Roses once and for all.

This story can seem quite confusing; the sheer amount of people called Henry and Richard makes things difficult to follow!



Henry VII



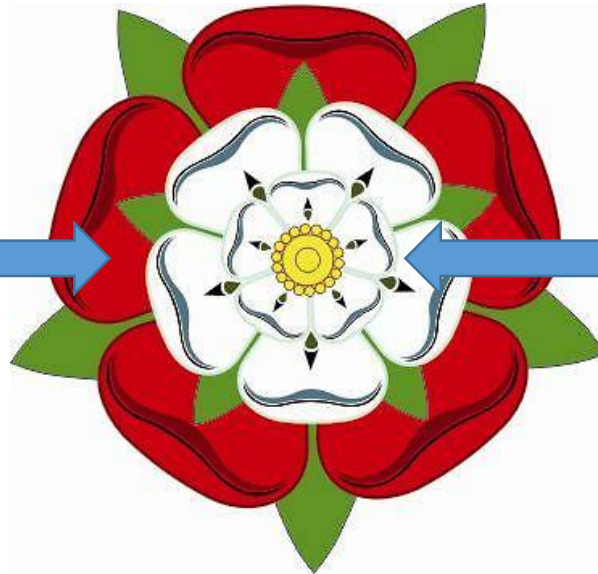
Edward IV



Richard III

Now we introduce you to the Tudors!

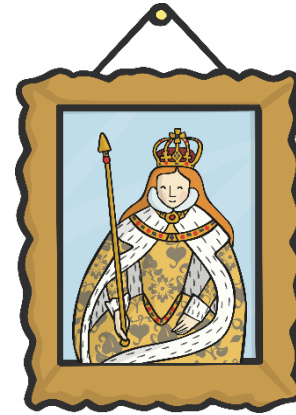
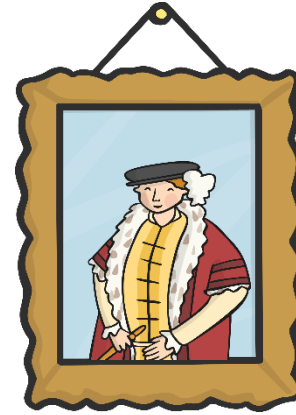
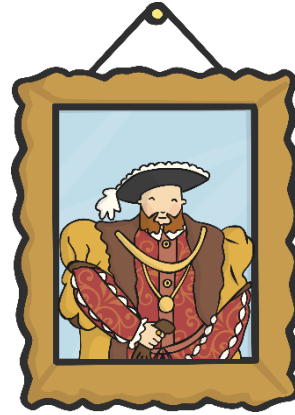
House of Lancaster



House of York



Tudor Monarchs



Henry VII

(Henry Tudor)



Henry Tudor was born in Pembroke Castle in Wales.

He fled to Brittany when he was 12 years old because he was in danger.

He returned and fought Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth.

He won the battle and was crowned king on the battlefield.

He was the king who united the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancashire to make the Tudor rose by marrying Elizabeth of York.

Henry VIII



He was a powerful and fierce monarch.

He is one of the most famous Tudors in history.

He had six total marriages in his lifetime.

He is also famous for making changes within the Roman Catholic Church.

Remember:

DIVORCED, BEHEADED, DIED,
DIVORCED, BEHEADED, SURVIVED.

Edward VI



He was Henry VIII's only son to his third wife, Jane Seymour.

He was the king of England for only a few years.

He became king at the age of 9.

He died aged 15.

He was a protestant and made England a protestant country.

Lady Jane Grey



She was the Queen for only 9 days.

4 days after Edward VI's death, Jane was proclaimed Queen.

Edward VI wanted to keep a protestant on the throne.

Mary, who was the rightful heir to the throne, rode down to London 9 days later and imprisoned Jane and her supports.

Jane and her husband were held in the Tower of London till they were executed.

Mary I



Mary Tudor was the only born child to Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

She was very popular with the rest of England.

She completely reversed all the religious changes of Edward as she was a Roman Catholic not a protestant.

People that did not agree with her changes would be burnt at the stake – this is why her nickname was Bloody Mary.

When she married Phillip II of Spain to bring the two countries together, nobody accepted the marriage and England came to resent her.

Elizabeth I



Her reign is often known as the Elizabethan age.

She was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

She never married and never had any children.

She is often pictured wearing thick white make up which she wore to cover up smallpox scars.

She reigned for nearly 45 years.

She led the English Navy to beat the Spanish Armada.

Your Task

Create a timeline of the Monarchs from the start of the Tudor reign until its end.

Challenge: can you include any key events within your time line.

Use the slides to help you complete this and write, draw, illustrate your timelines.

If you feel you need more support please use the following websites:

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Tudors.html>

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/tudors>

<https://www.lgfl.net/learning-resources/summary-page/the-tudors-in-london>